



**NEWS
BULLETIN
DEC '77**

Ground Saucer Watch

"CIVILIAN AERIAL PHENOMENA RESEARCH ORGANIZATION"
13238 N. 7th DRIVE - PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85029

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EDITORIAL . . . By Richard Gottlieb

In the August issue of the GSW Bulletin it was noted that our Editor, Lori Field, was vacating the position in order to attend Kirksville Osteopathic School in Missouri. However, since she was in charge at the time, she failed to take credit for the magnificent job she did as Editor. I would like to take this space to thank her for the work and patience she endured while transforming a small summertime periodical into what we feel is a fine tri-annual publication. I also want to congratulate her publicly for her acceptance into medical school and for her recently earned Master's Degree.

Naturally, when Lori left, GSW had to somehow fill a rather large vacuum. It seemed like no single person could adequately do the job she did. Thus we have another small format change to announce. Until such time as a competent Editor is found, yours truly will assume the position. Complaints shall be respectfully ignored.

EDITOR REPLIES . . . By Richard Gottlieb

In mid-August, GSW received a letter from Mr. John F. Schuessler, Board Member of MUFON, which was critical of the organization's loose affiliation with Philip Klass's Committee for the Scientific Investigation of Claims of the Paranormal. Schuessler identified the cult-debunkers as "an anti-everything group." He explained that the anti-UFO approach to UFOlogy is no more "scientific" than the pro-UFO beliefs advocated by Adamski-like cults.

GSW could not more heartily agree. Pure scientific research involves no prior assumptions. Each datum is left to speak for itself. In fact, it is known that prior assumptions influence both experimental results and the directions taken by researchers. For this reason psychologists use confederates in what are termed "double-blind" experiments, which prevents the biasing of their data.

If GSW unquestioningly accepted the Committee's conclusions we would indeed be guilty of unscientific practices (especially in light of its blatant anti-UFO stance). However, this is not the case. Rather, we simply cooperate by making available relevant information - in return receiving often previously unknown and valuable data.

It has been said that truth does not fear reason. But to reason effectively in order to get at the truth one needs all the data-facts from both believers and non-believers. If Mr. Klass's organization can help supply some of those facts, we welcome its assistance. If it chooses to use those facts in an anti-UFO campaign while ignoring the rest of the data, that is its business. Reasoning individuals will see through unscientific investigations.

Mr. Schussler also expresses a fear that the Air Force's - and now Klass's approach - may be injurious to both public opinion and the attempt to attract the attention of the scientific community to UFOlogy. Though he may be correct, he should realize that one incontrovertible fact is worth more than all the propaganda in the world. Let's not worry so much about the cries of the "believers" and the yelps of the "non-believers." If we stick to proper scientific methodology, obtain some credible evidence, and publish it properly, I predict the scientific community will come rushing to our doorstep. The earlier cries and yelps will simply fall on deaf ears. If we keep our own house in order, we can't lose.

The Computer Photographic Analyses Controversy ContinuesBy William H. Spaulding
Director, GSW/WD

Ever since GSW began to announce that, in our opinion, the Rex Heflin photographic sequence was a hoax, some of our fellow researchers have directly or indirectly implied that our interpretation was erroneous. Within the past four months the tempo has heightened and the attacks on GSW have become more open, personal, and highly debasing. If our interpretation of Rex Heflin was erroneous, this still would not justify the personal attacks or non-professional conduct so graphically displayed. How can one case cause such a meaningless controversy?

When the U.S. Air Force's Project Blue Book rejected this case, based on their "cropped" photographs, I do not remember such a lengthy furor. When Dr. William Hartmann of the infamous Condon Committee struck down Mr. Heflin's photos, he received some disapproving letters from "upset" UFO researchers, but nothing like GSW is receiving. All of the members of our photographic staff totally agree that professional argument is probably one of the best things that can happen to any controversy, especially in the subjective world of UFOlogy. What all of us find so incredible is the amount of backstabbing and assumption being portrayed in this case. It is becoming obvious that if at first you don't succeed in the argument phase of an UFO photo disagreement, then the next step is to start on the organization/individual with a chain of insinuating remarks. How can this small percentage of UFOlogists make these snidish remarks when they have 1) never personally met with the party who's work is being questioned, 2) never written a letter to investigate the findings, and 3) assumed that you do not know what you are doing because you have a contrasting opinion.

The Heflin sequence, in our opinion, is not the topic at stake during this controversy. Rather, it is the behavior of UFO researchers - or shall I say the lack of it. An outsider would assume that the entire validity of researching the UFO phenomenon rests entirely on the positional results of the Heflin pictures. It was as if this was the only piece of UFO pictorial evidence.

The researchers who originally investigated the Rex Heflin photographs did a fine job and they spent many hours on this incident. However, one would think that their standards of research were being challenged and this is not the case. I can personally take any of the recent "classic" UFO cases, i.e., Moody, Coyne, Pascagoula, etc., and find a few mundane points that anti-UFOlogists could, and have, jumped upon. Additionally, it would be easy to question some of the investigative methodology utilized in these incidents, thus casting doubt on the credibility of the individual researchers. Isn't this what "researchers" claim Mr. Klass is doing to their cases and witnesses? It appears there is a double standard.

Since so many things are presently unknown about the UFO phenomenon, the findings of the "best" researchers in the country can only be considered as their opinion of the facts and their logical conclusions based upon these facts. There is room for improvement in everyone's investigative technique. There will always be some UFO incidents that will remain totally bonafide after a thorough investigation. This small percentage of solid cases is what keeps the serious researcher going.

We are sure that eventually the final evidence will surface on the Heflin case and it can then be catalogued as a true bonafide or a sophisticated hoax - the same way in which the Travis Walton data eventually came out into the open. In the meantime the Heflin case remains in limbo after a vigorous computer study of the photographic data. Maybe after the fifth or sixth set of pictures is studied we will change our report and call the Heflin object a bonafide as we thought it to be prior to computer analyses techniques. Regardless of the GSW findings, there still remains a list of items that should be cleared up to make this a solid case.

We had a number of qualified "conventional" photo analysts give their opinions on the Heflin photographs and the following is a critique on their comments (and does not necessarily represent the feelings of GSW):

- 1) Assuming that the "uncropped" pictures are indeed full frame, or are at least cropped in the same manner, the UO appears to be fifty per cent farther away from the camera in photos two and three than it is in photo number one. This could be the reason that the UO image in number one is blurred. Photographs two and three do not have the blurring factor. It appears that the UO in photograph one is too close to be in sharp focus.
- 2) Considerable haze is present in the photographs. Dark objects in the distance are brightened by the atmospheric scattering of light. The telephone poles in photo number one provide an excellent illustration of this, as each one gets significantly lighter in tone as the distance factor is increased. Additionally, the distant trees in photos two and three are much lighter (losing contrast) than the nearby vegetation. Hence, it is clear that any object that is genuinely off in the distance will be affected by the haze. However, the UO image in all three photographs reveals sharp, clear contrast. There appears to be no effect whatsoever of atmospheric scattering on the object. It is therefore a logical assumption that the UO is at a negligible distance from the camera.
- 3) The UO image in photos one, two and three is nearly in the center of the windshield/window frame of the vehicle, and at the same vertical position with relation to the top of the frame (something very curious, as the witness has testified that he "shot from the hip" during the exposures). Centering the UO image without visually adjusting the image in the viewfinder is very difficult, not impossible, just improbable during the excitement of a daylight UFO sighting.
- 4) Photograph four is very mysterious since it was not produced by the witness until weeks after the first three photographs were publicized. There is no reason to believe that it must be associated with the other photographs. Since five copies (of photo number four) of the Heflin series have shown up to date - and hypothetically there could be more cropped versions in the hands of researchers - there appears to be many photographic differences due to the copying process. The darkness of the telephone line in photo four correlates significantly with the darkness of the region surrounding it. This clearly suggests the mottling of the background to be due to uneven development, and not the clouds. The entire print shows signs of uneven development. Assuming the print of photo number four to be uncropped, notice that its level of graininess is significantly higher than in the other photographs. This fact alone established quite conclusively that it was not taken using the same type of film as the other three pictures.

Maybe some of these factors are attributable to the duplicating process on the dozens of copies of the Heflin series currently in existence, however, this still poses a series of unanswered questions.

The foregoing opinions of the photographers leaves some unanswered questions that should be resolved prior to arguing the methodology of computer image enhancement and its negative conclusions in this important segment of UFO pictorial data.

WAR OF STARS?

By Dria Weedon, GSW Research Staff

We are sorry to report that a disagreement of major proportions has taken place between two of the major UFO organizations - ourselves and APRO. Many of our readers may be somewhat aware of the friction between the groups, but in all fairness, we would like to enlighten our members and readers to the total problem.

It all began with the June 1977 issue of the APRO BULLETIN, which featured an article by J.F. Herr of San Diego, California which severely criticized the computer image processing technique developed in part by William H. Spaulding and GSW. Perhaps the criticism might have been taken as constructive if presented in an unbiased, scientific manner, but many of Mr. Herr's remarks were directed in an unpleasant and too personal manner towards GSW Director, William Spaulding. Also, Mr. Herr had previously attempted to publish this article in all the major UFO publications which turned it down due to the debasing nature of his personal criticisms towards Mr. Spaulding. That is, all but APRO, who delighted in releasing the article as a means of petty revenge towards GSW for our opposing findings on the Travis Walton case. After releasing the article, Mr. Lorenzen of APRO informed Mr. Spaulding that he only approved publication because it has been widely circulated among the UFO 'underground' and he felt open publication would allow Mr. Spaulding to 'clear the air' by giving GSW equal space in the APRO BULLETIN to defend ourselves.

Director William Spaulding responded immediately to this by sending APRO a thirty page technical report on the computer processing technique. Realizing that this report was too lengthy for publication, Mr. Spaulding marked what he felt were the important and necessary parts to include.

We would like to include a general synopsis of the ensuing correspondence by concerned parties following the wake of the Herr article in order to be fair to all involved. This will allow our readers to get a full picture of the situation and show why we at GSW feel that allowing emotional responses to dominate over professional debates is unethical and only serves to cloud issues and split the research organizations.

Richard Hall of MUFON wrote to Mr. Spaulding in June (1977) to let him know he had refused to publish the Herr article on the grounds that it would be unfair to both Mr. Spaulding and MUFON if it were released without allowing Mr. Spaulding time to first respond to the criticisms. Mr. Hall also informed Mr. Spaulding that he felt the article was too strongly and personally worded, i.e., a direct attack on character instead of an objective and scientific treatise. He did feel that he might print some of Mr. Herr's more scientific theories and allow GSW to respond to those on a professional basis. GSW does appreciate MUFON's recognition of Mr. Herr's unprofessional directives towards Mr. Spaulding and their realization that this has no part in UFO research.

On August 22, 1977, Mr. Spaulding received a letter from Mr. Jim Lorenzen of APRO stating that he would allow GSW equal space in the APRO BULLETIN to respond to the Herr article. He also stated that "Your (Mr. Spaulding's) image and credibility with other groups is at stake here. Unless this matter can be resolved, it is bound to overshadow any other anticipated project areas you attempt to enter." Rather strong chastisement from an organization that seems to specialize in the supernatural areas of UFOlogy - and for some unknown reason, Mr. Lorenzen sent a copy of this letter to Travis Walton.

Mr. Todd Zechel (GSW Director of Research) then jumped into the fray with a letter to Mr. Lorenzen criticizing his abruptness. He stated his feeling that such personal attacks on UFOlogy leaders does nothing but split the groups, when it is most important that all the organizations recognize the value of working together on such issues in a scientific manner - rather than allowing personal relationships to dictate their observations. He also strongly criticized APRO for lending its field of study to occultism, i.e., regression hypnosis and obfuscated polygraphy (such as used in the Travis Walton case), rather than objective scientific study of reported cases. Mr. Zechel mentioned the many positive things GSW has done to further the study of UFOs - such as the photographic analysis research, the money we have spent on attempting to break down government cover-ups, our FOIA suit against the CIA, etc.. - all "firsts" in the field of UFOlogy. GSW has received no monetary support from the other organizations on any of these ventures even though all benefited from our efforts. And how dare APRO criticize Mr. Spaulding's credibility when that organization's main contribution to UFOlogy has been promoting "contact" cases of dubious authenticity!

In fairness to APRO, on August 29, 1977, Mr. Jim Lorenzen sent another letter to Mr. Spaulding admitting an abruptness that was not intended in regard to the Herr article. His letter also stated that Mr. Spaulding can handle any criticism and an offer was extended to publish a response in the APRO BULLETIN.

The result of all this verbal sparring is that we at GSW are justifiably upset at the non-professional tactics being used by APRO concerning this issue. Mr. Spaulding sent a letter to APRO in September letting them know that further personal attacks on his character, rather than on his scientific method, would no longer be tolerated. He admitted that computer processing was not infallable and he had never claimed that it was, thus the reason for withholding the analysis of the Heflin case until the last evaluation had been counted. In any new scientific method there is room for error and GSW does not claim perfection, but for APRO to use a debasing personal method of attack to "get back" at GSW for our scientific and professional method of countering their findings on the Walton case is hitting below the belt. Therefore, we regretfully announce that GSW will no longer cooperate with APRO until such time as they can separate technical review from public arguing and personal chastisement. This decision was dictated by the GSW Board of Directors and supported by all members.

We will, however, continue to support MUFON, CUFOS, NICAP, and all other UFO organizations/researchers who have shown that they operate in a professional manner in the hopes of upholding and advancing the study of the UFO phenomenon.

ORGANIZATIONAL NEWSZechel To Speak At Annual Lecture

GSW's Annual Lecture will be held at the Safari Hotel's Convention Center in Scottsdale Arizona on January 13, 1978 at 7:30 p.m. The subject will be "The Whole UFO Story - The One The Government Never Told You," with the featured speaker being W. Todd Zechel, Research Director for GSW.

Starting off the lecture will be William H. Spaulding, GSW's Western Division Director, who will give a brief outline of the history of government involvement in the UFO situation. After a brief intermission, Mr. Zechel will speak on the subject - giving several detailed case histories of government involvement and some startling new revelations of cover-ups by some government organizations.

We are very fortunate to have Mr. Todd Zechel as a member of our organization. He is one of our Country's leading authorities on the suppression of UFO evidence by the intelligence community. His background in working with the National Security Agency (NSA) in an overt role, and for another agency in a covert role, enables him to speak with authority on intelligence operations. He left intelligence work in 1974 after ten years of distinguished service, deciding to bring to the attention of the American public the details of a long-standing conspiracy - purportedly by the CIA and other agencies - to suppress the facts about UFOs. He has been Director of Research for GSW since leaving the intelligence community.

Tickets will be \$3.00 for adults and \$2.00 for all students with proper IDs and will be available at the door the night of the lecture. Special seating and reserve tickets are available at GSW's Western Division office and may be obtained by calling (602) 942-7216 after 5:00 p.m.

GSW, WESTERN DIVISION, HOSTS GUESTS

GSW has had two well known UFO researchers visit our offices within the past month, Dr. Bruce Maccabee and Mr. Philip Klass. Dr. Maccabee visited with GSW's Director to discuss the Heflin photographic sequence and process additional higher resolution pictures with computer techniques. Mr. Klass met with members of GSW's Field Investigation Team headed by David Bates, and traveled to Heber, Arizona (the alledged site of the Travis Walton UFO sighting of 1975) for what we all hope is the last investigation of this 'abduction' case. It was a pleasure hosting both of these fine researchers.

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

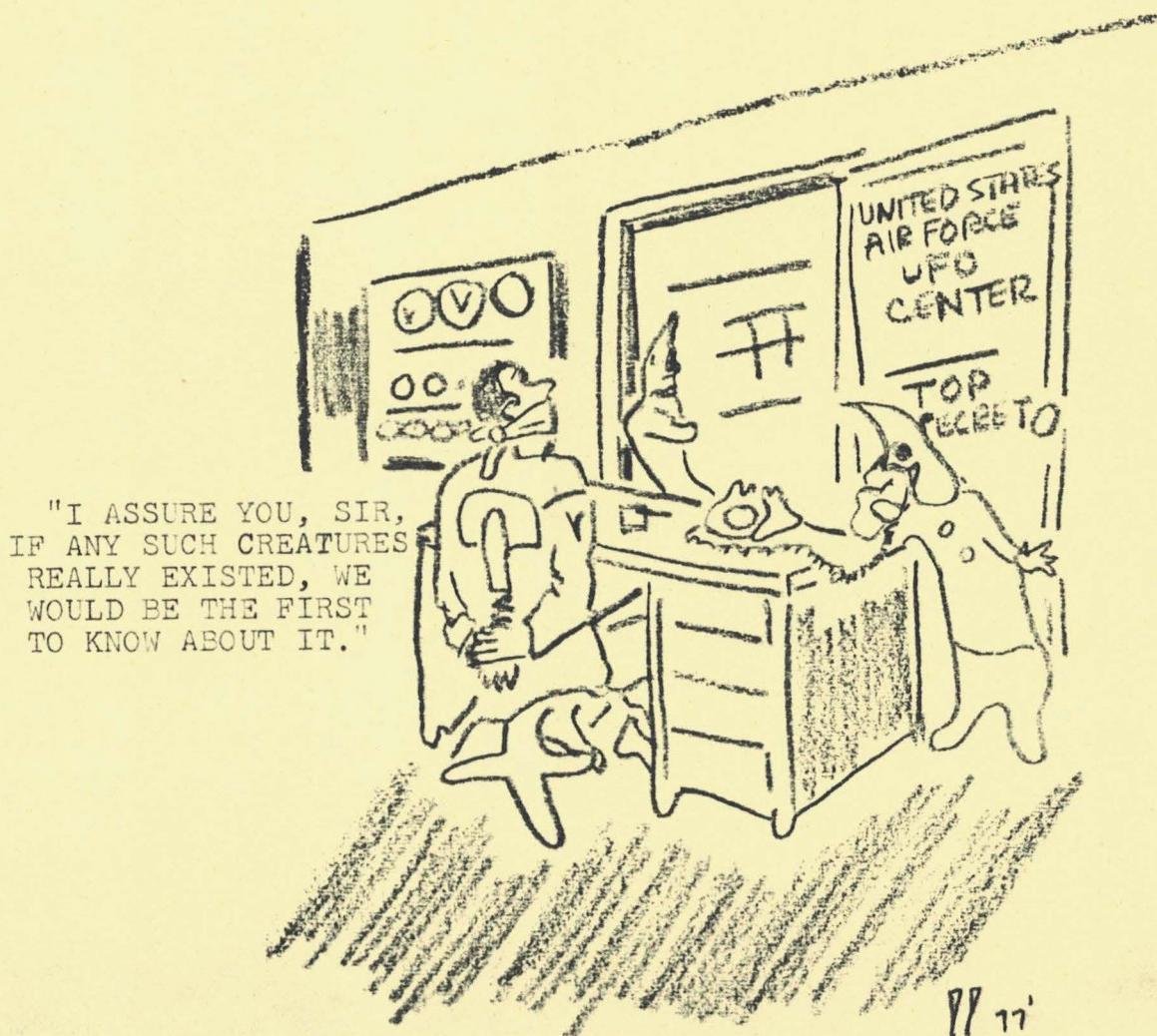
Well, it's that busy time of year again. Our annual Lecture is just around the corner (January 13th) and there are several radio and T.V. shows in which William Spaulding will be discussing the lecture and, in particular, Todd Zechel, GSW's Research Director who is the featured speaker.

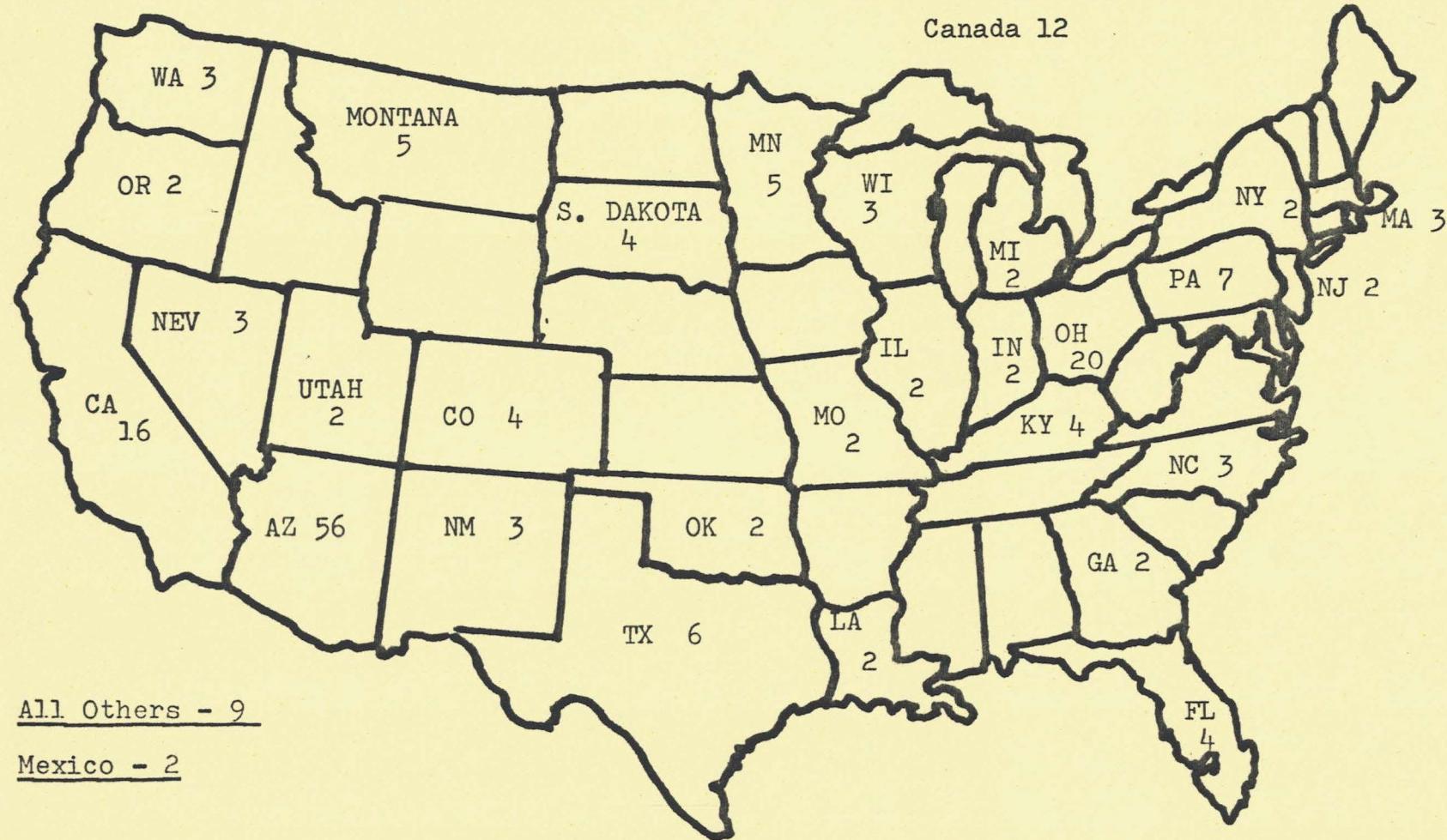
These shows will be aired between now and the lecture date, and even though we have probably heard everything Mr. Spaulding has to say on the subject of UFOs, you might give a listen. You never know when he will sneak something in he hasn't said before.

Keep an eye out for the following shows:

KTAR Radio. The Dave Zorn Show -December & January
KPHO T.V. - Channel 5 - . . . The 11:30 p.m. News -
KUPD Radio. Feedback/Paul Emerson - Sundays at 10:00 pm
KOY Radio The Pat McMahon Show - Sundays at 10:00 pm
KPHO T.V. - Channel 5 - .. The Rita Davenport Show - Wkdays at 10:00 am

In addition to these shows, watch for articles in all of the major valley newspapers.





MAP OF SIGHTINGS

SIGHTINGS LOGGED IN BY GSW - EAST & WEST. SIGHTINGS DO NOT CONSTITUTE REAL "UFOs"

1. 194 called-in reports of UFOs.
2. 26 reports (hard copy) received.
3. Unknown rate (%) to date on July 1977 through Nov. 1977 data, 5.10%
4. Arizona numbers do not include the Phoenix based advertisement airplane.

THESE SIGHTINGS COVER THE PERIOD OF JULY 1977 THROUGH NOV 1977.

42 sightings attributed to the planet Venus (a.m. sightings) and other related celestial phenomenon.

UFO SIGHTINGS

By David Bates
Director, Field Operations

We still have people seeing things in Arizona and the rest of the southwestern United States. As usual, Jupiter and other bright heavenly bodies account for the majority of identified objects. Satellites and the night-flying advertising plane (over the Phoenix, Az. area) represent most of the moving N.L.s (nocturnal lights).

However, on the night of September 15, 1977 at 8:10 p.m. (MST) in northwest Phoenix (Dunlap & 43 Ave.) we investigated one of the best N.L.s in quite some time. This was a multiple witness case involving four people in which three objects were seen for 7-8 seconds, moving from due south to the north. These objects were at an estimated height of 15,000 feet or less and when first seen were in the south at about 10 degrees above the horizon. They initially appeared as three bright lights, but as they approached and flew directly overhead, they seemed to dim to a soft glow.

The wife of the man I interviewed said they were definitely disc shaped, however, he could not qualify this statement since he was completely engrossed by their speed and perfect military echelon formation. They were quite large in size and it was estimated that a fifty-cent piece held at arm's length would cover them. The objects emitted no sound or exhaust and they disappeared to the north behind some houses at approximately 15 degrees above the horizon.

The witnesses included a man and his wife (standing on their front lawn), a nextdoor neighbor, and her fourteen year old daughter. Although the women did not wish to be interviewed, the man was very cooperative. He is a 56 year old electronics engineer at Goodyear Aerospace. He has been a private pilot for many years and has never had any interest in UFOs. He seemed to be quite objective and extremely detailed in his observations. It was his opinion that the objects were intelligently controlled and he thought they could be on a reconnaissance mission.

If all of our past data is correct, we are about to enter into another five-year flap which could start as early as the first of the year. I think that while we have the time it would be wise to get out our Field Investigator Manuals and do some "boning up." Get together with other Field Investigators and go through some dry runs in staking out ground markings, taking soil samples, mapping out cars with the Gauss meter, etc.. Don't forget to get a fresh set of batteries for those important tape-recorded interviews and have plenty of F.I. reports ready. It could be a hellish type winter and spring. Good luck!

REPORT ON RUSSIAN "JELLYFISH" UFO

The following report is taken from a news release prepared by the Committee for the Scientific Investigation of Claims of the Paranormal. The committee's headquarters is in Buffalo, N. Y. and is headed by Philip J. Klass, James E. Oberg, and Robert Sheaffer:

"A giant 'jellyfish' UFO' sighted over Russia and Finland last week has been identified as the launch contrails of the Cosmo's-955 space spy satellite, a UFO research group has just reported. The rare night-time blastoff of the large booster rocket was visible for hundreds of miles west of the Plesetsk Missile Base.

Tass News Agency, which reported the UFO despite an official policy of anti-UFO propaganda, has placed itself in a potentially embarrassing situation. To explain the UFO would be to reveal the existence of the top secret military space center north of Moscow.

Western observers have known of the existence of the Plesetsk Cosmodrome since shortly after it became operational in 1966. It is now the busiest spaceport on earth, accounting for more than forty percent of all space rockets launched in the whole world.

But Moscow has never admitted that the base exists, presumably due to sensitivity about the military nature of most of the base's traffic. Soviet officials continue to insist that all Russian space shots come out of Tyuratam-Baikonur in central Asia, with a few additional small satellites occasionally launched from a minor test range on the lower Volga River.

Despite the frequency of rocket launchings from Plesetsk, last week's awesome pre-dawn visual display over northwest Russia and neighboring Finland was due to a rare combination of factors. In the 12-year history of the secret rocket range, this is only the fourth time that this has happened.

A satellite must be launched by a standard 'A-class' booster rocket (the Russians call it the 'semyorka'), and it must be lofted into an exceptionally high orbit towards the northeast. The launching, of course, must also take place at night.

The previous three similar launchings were Cosmos-184 in October 1967, Meteor-2 in October 1969, and Meteor-9 in July 1971. In at least the second case, dozens of eyewitness reports came in from observers in Finland and Sweden. An amateur astronomical society in Helsinki collected the reports and later published drawings of the sky phenomenon.

A unique feature of the north Russian UFO was its 'jellyfish' appearance. 'A huge star suddenly flashed out of a dark sky, sending shafts of light impulses to earth,' Tass reported. The UFO was 'sending out numerous thin light rays like a downpour of rain.'

This vivid description is virtually identical to the Finnish reports about the Meteor-2 Weather Satellite launch eight years before. The mysterious tentacles, or 'shafts of light,' were in fact the separate vapor trails left by the four parallel booster units attached to the core rocket stage. Films of Soviet rocket launchings show this 'shaft of light' effect clearly.

The identification of the Russian UFO with the Cosmos-955 Satellite launching was made by James E. Oberg, a space specialist in Houston. Oberg is an internationally recognized expert on both the Soviet space program and on solving superficially mysterious UFO reports.

'As soon as I read the newspaper reports, I thought of a rocket launching,' Oberg recalled. 'I made a phone call to a friend of mine who keeps records of Russian satellites, and sure enough, I found that two satellites had been launched that morning.'"

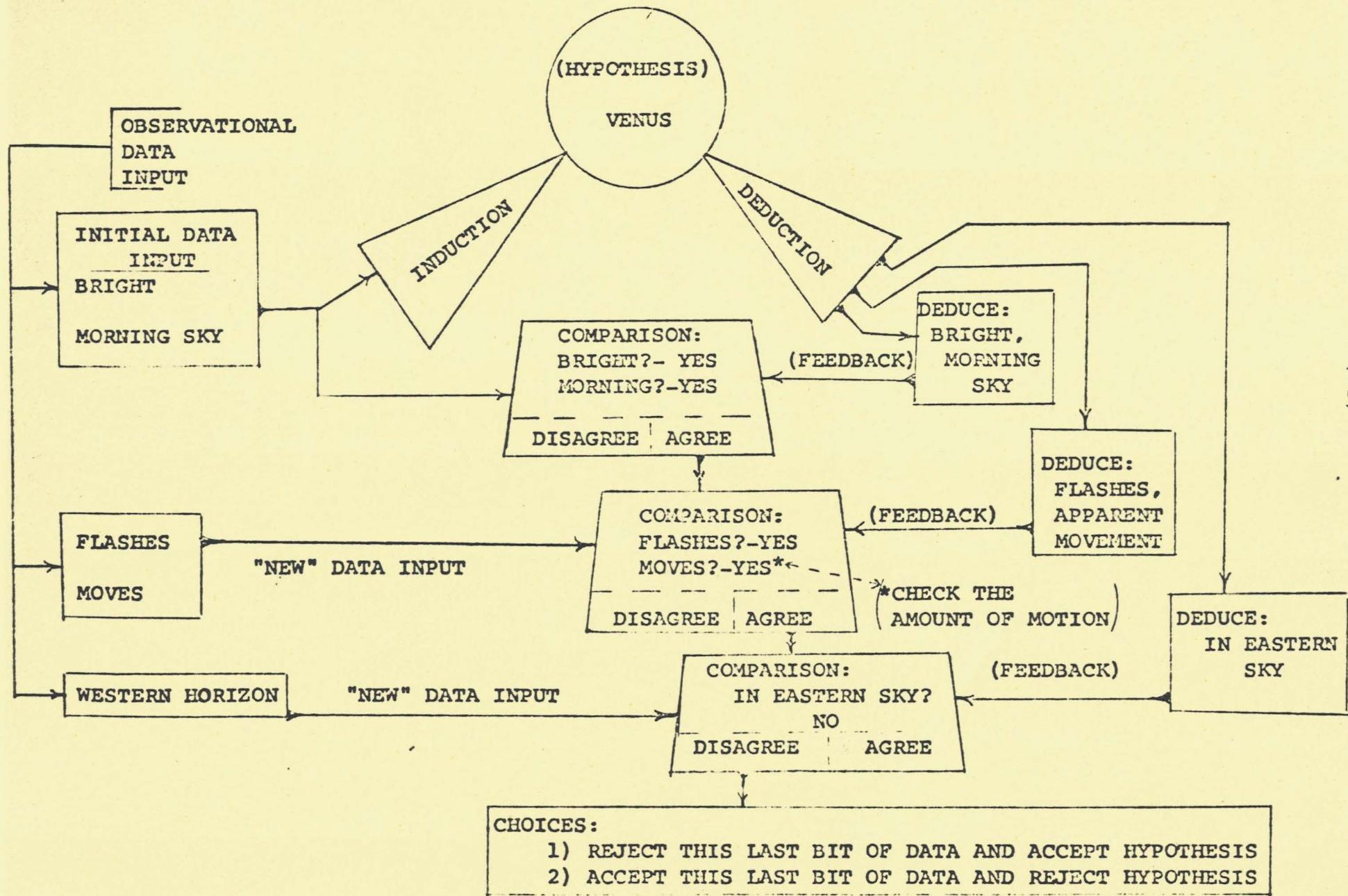
THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD APPLIED TO A UFO REPORT

By Dr. Bruce Maccabee

Let us consider the application of the scientific method to a "typical" UFO case. (Any resemblance to an actual report, unexplained or explained, is purely intentional.) Suppose I'm given the following report to evaluate and explain: A qualified observer claims to have seen a bright light flashing many colors and moving erratically in the clear morning sky on the western horizon just before sunrise. The only indisputable facts associated with the report are that the report was made and that the witness was "qualified." If the witness weren't noted as being qualified I might pay little attention to any claims other than that the object was bright and was seen just before sunrise in a clear sky. Let us assume that a quick check with an almanac shows that Venus is in the morning sky. I might then decide the observer saw Venus. I might claim that the UFO had been identified and I wouldn't feel that further checking would be necessary because, after all, the UFO must be identifiable.

However, the report specifically stated that the observer was qualified, so I may decide to take the content of the report more seriously. In this event, I would first try to identify the "bits" of data which are least likely to be mistaken and to use these to form a hypothesis. In general, detailed descriptions tend to be the least likely to be correct. Therefore I will attach lesser importance to the statements about motion, flashing, and direction and more importance to the obvious brightness and to the time of occurrence. Combining these observations of "facts" with my previous knowledge I might make an educated "guess" (induction) that the observer saw Venus. A quick check of my almanac would show that Venus was in the morning sky. Therefore I would frame my first hypothesis: "The UFO was Venus." I now proceed to check the deductions from this hypothesis against the observations of the "qualified" witness. The reasoning process is illustrated in Fig. 2. Starting with the initial data input (bright, morning sky) I "induced" that the object was Venus. I then deduce that (a) Venus is bright when it is in the morning sky, (b) the planet appears to flash different colors because of atmospheric phenomena (refraction) and it appears to move through small angular displacements because of the physiology of the eye (autokenesis), and (c) that the planet appears in the eastern sky (because its orbit lies inside the earth's orbit) when it is the "Morning Star." Referring to Fig. 2, the reader will see the feedback and comparison at each level, with agreement between the deductions and the observations (except for a possible question about the amount of movement; this should be checked further, since observations of large angular movement would not be consistent with the Venus hypotheses) until the comparison between the expected (deduced) position (eastern sky) and the observed position (western horizon) is made. This lack of comparison forces me to choose between the following scientifically acceptable options: (1) I could choose to disbelieve the validity of this last "bit" of data and to stick with the Venus hypothesis until further contradictory evidence is available, (2) I could choose to accept this bit of data as valid and to reject the Venus hypothesis in favor of some new hypothesis such as a helicopter, or (3) I could choose to reject the Venus hypothesis but with no hypothesis to take its place. This last option would be equivalent to admitting that the bright light was an unknown, which would be an "unthinkable" admission until all possible other hypothesis had been tried. The previous two options would each require further research.

FIGURE 2 : APPLICATION OF THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD TO A UFO CASE



It is important to note that the credibility of the witness plays an important part in the decision between the first and second choices. If the witness's credibility is in doubt, I may decide that the Venus hypothesis is so good (I "like" the hypothesis) that I can legitimately disregard the claim that the light was seen near the western horizon. Of course, if the witness's credibility is in doubt I could "legitimately" ignore most or all of his observations. In fact, I might have a difficult time trying to decide which observations to believe.

The reader may at this point be surprised that I could legitimately do something as "unscientific" as choosing to ignore some data in order to avoid contradicting a theory. However, this is the way science is often done. A good scientist will report contradictory data, but he will provide arguments to explain why the data can be ignored. (Note: such arguments run throughout the scientific UFO study to be discussed in the next section.) Despite contradictory data, scientists often assume that a "good" theory is "innocent until proven guilty!" Here "good" means a theory that is mentally satisfying and/or agrees with what "should" be the nature of the real world. The "goodness" of a theory is in the mind of the proponent(s); the goodness may not be apparent to the opponents. Although science is popularly perceived as "coldly logical," it must be remembered that science is done by scientists who have their own personal beliefs, desires, ambitions, etc... Thus it may require a considerable amount of indisputable proof before scientists will relinquish preferred theories. (Conversely, it requires a large amount of indisputable proof before a theory becomes totally accepted.) Until all of the proof is available, opponents and proponents of a theory may argue "tooth and nail" and even present illogical analyses and incorrect experimental results to buttress their arguments. Generally speaking, there would be no universal admission by proponents of a generally accepted theory that the theory is wrong until the following two conditions have been met: (1) Irrefutable experimental evidence disagrees with irrefutable deductions from the theory, and (2) a new hypothesis which yields correct deductions is available. Although the need for the first condition has been generally understood as basic to science for a long time, the need for the second condition has only relatively recently been recognized.

Returning to the typical UFO case, I would probably temporarily reject the statement about the western horizon, but I would request more information from the original observer. The request for more information is a scientific operation that is similar to doing new experiments in ordinary research. However, since it takes time and effort to request more data and to do further analyses, this step is often left out of UFO research. A UFO investigator, whether a proponent or a skeptic, often "gets around" the problem of insufficient research by resorting to statements about the "probability" of identification or non-identification. Such statements should be understood to be statements of opinion rather than statements of scientific probability. Strictly speaking, a probability can only be assigned when one has a collection of very similar cases in which the identifications of the UFOs were known absolutely. In this event, if a new case comes along which is similar to the members of the collection, then one may assign a probability that the object seen in this new case is one of the several possible objects that were identified in the collection of cases. When one has a single case which may be the first, or only, one of its type, a statement such as "the UFO was probably Venus" or "the UFO was probably an unknown object" is meaningless. The assignment of a probability may lend an air of scientific

impartiality to the identification of a UFO, but it should be understood to be actually a scientifically meaningless "cop out" unless it can be shown that the UFO case is a member of a collection of similar cases in which the identifications are known absolutely.

What I have been trying to make clear to the reader, by presenting a rather detailed analysis and discussion of a typical UFO case, is that careful UFO investigation, as with any other scientific investigation, requires that the investigator spend time formulating hypotheses based on available data, drawing deductions from the hypotheses, and comparing the deductions with the originally available data as well as with data that the investigator requests to check his hypotheses. The investigator should check his hypotheses in all ways possible. Inevitably this procedure leads to long drawn-out, "never-ending" UFO investigations. However, all investigations have to cease sometime, so, when an investigator runs out of available time or ideas, he should clearly point out in his report what he has considered as hypotheses, how successful these hypotheses were or where they have failed, and, most important, what bits of verifiable data have been collected. When a UFO report, or any scientific report, contains this information it is possible for other investigators to pick up where the first investigator(s) ended and to continue the investigation.

TRUTH OR CONSEQUENCES

By Richard Gottlieb
Research Committee

UFOlogy is purported to be the study of the UFO phenomenon via accepted scientific methodology. Scientists and technical workers from many fields have joined in this pursuit of hidden truth. Through the years a considerable body of data has been amassed, allowing for important (though limited) conclusions to be drawn. Yet behind the scenes, researchers have been growing frustrated. Aside from the often desperate struggle to retain their credibility, these persons have historically been forced to cope with governmental apathy and lack of assistance.

Official explanations for Uncle Sam's lack of interest in UFOs range from a lack of money available for research, to the negative conclusions cited in the famous "Condon Report." However, it has long been the feeling of many researchers that our government has been withholding important UFO data. That feeling was recently reinforced with the release of vacuous data to the National Archives which was purported to be "the full story." Further, many now believe that scientific UFOlogy has reached a point of diminishing return, and that the full story will only be known when all government files on the subject are opened to the public.

GSW tends to agree with these views. It is for this reason that we have been silently working for the release of this important information. Over a period of more than two years we have been in correspondence with the CIA, requesting specific articles of UFO evidence, as well as documents confirming inferred governmental UFO research. With each letter we were met with evasion, fraud, delay, and denial. Even when objective facts were made available to facilitate the completion of our requests, all efforts remained fruitless.

Consultation with our lawyers followed, and a plan of action was formulated. Many of you have heard rumors about something big in the works. This is it.

It is with great hope that GSW announces that on September 12, 1977, the organization filed suit in Federal Court (Eastern New York Div.) against the Central Intelligence Agency, and CIA Director, Stansfield Turner. The complaint alleges violation of the FOIA (Freedom of Information Act), and requests the court to force release of the desired documentation and evidence.

The significance of the event cannot be overemphasized. If GSW wins the suit we will have in our possession documents which will show government study which has remained secret for many years. This, plus evidence contained therein, will build a strong case for the existence of UFOs as extraterrestrial vehicles. Should the CIA attempt to provide fraudulent documentation, thereby purjuring itself, we are in a position to provide the court with sufficient evidence to prove it. This could then easily lead to open Congressional hearings, which we are sure the CIA would try to avoid.

There is, of course, the possibility that the court will decide in favor of the CIA. Yet this too can be turned to our advantage. Under the FOIA the CIA can only withhold evidence of national security nature. To win the case, it therefore must prove to the court that UFOs are of national security nature, which is a complete reversal of longstanding public policy. Thus, by losing the suit, we may be gaining tacit admission of the existence of UFOs!

Probably the major hurdle this test case must vault is whether or not Federal Court will accept jurisdiction over the CIA, which is an arm of the executive branch of our government. If it does, then it is likely by the time the case is concluded we will know significantly more about UFOs. Further, a win would set important precedence, allowing for the filing of many more similar suits and the release of other extremely valuable information.

Announcement of our suit would not be complete without acknowledging the great amount of time, energy and expertise devoted to the project by GSW Research Director, Todd Zechel. Our thanks to Todd and best wishes for the hopefully not-too-long fight ahead.

Finally, the possible effects from this suit must be discussed. We could be on the verge of gaining insight into UFOs that few individuals ever had (a very sobering thought). Yet, that is exactly what the various UFO organizations have been striving for so long. We have considered the potential reactions resultant from public release of confirmed "news" of extraterrestrial presence (an unlikely but possible result of the release of this data). We believe the United States has matured sufficiently to absorb information of this kind with no ill effects. We further believe that if the United States were to react well, the entire world would be inspired to accept the news. It is with this confidence in human beings that we seek the truth.

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Note: A copy of the suit follows to enable the reader to understand the events leading to its filing.

REPORT ON DOMESTIC SPYING ACTIVITIES BY THE CIA

By W. Todd Zechel
Director of Research, GSW

The Domestic Operations Division was created on February 11, 1963 and given the responsibility for "clandestine operational activities of the Clandestine Services conducted within the U.S. against Foreign targets." As late as 1967, the DOD operated from 1750 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington D.C., using the cover name, "U.S. Army Element, Joint Planning Activity, Joint Operations Group (SD 7753)."

However, despite these revelations, GSW is aware by documents obtained under the FOIA that the CIA actually had a domestic division dating back to at least 1957 and most likely before even that. The 1957 date is confirmed by the CIA documents relating to Ralph Mayher, in which a memorandum from "Chief, Contact Division" to "Detroit Contact Office" is partially disclosed.

CIA Director, William E. Colby, testifying before the Senate Appropriations Committee in January, 1975, disclosed that the various CIA domestic units had at least sixty-four offices in American cities. Colby said the Domestic Operations Division recruited foreigners, gathered intelligence inside the U.S., and worked from cover offices in eight American cities.

Formerly, one American company providing "cover" for both domestic and foreign CIA activities was the Robert R. Mullen Company, a public relations firm. Agents Howard Hunt and James A. Everett are known to have used the Mullen cover - Hunt in and around the Washington, D.C. area, and Everett while assigned to the Chicago office of the Domestic Operations Division.

What is now called "Domestic Collection Division" was formerly called the "Domestic Contact Division." The name was changed in 1973. Former CIA Director, Richard Helms admitted in testimony during Senate hearings pertaining to his confirmation as Ambassador to Iran, that the Contact Division began its work of ostensibly interviewing Americans who had returned from foreign travel back when the CIA was founded and chartered in 1947.

In a 1972 memo to CIA employees, Director Colby described the "Domestic Contact Service" as one that "established discreet but overt relationships with American private citizens, commercial, academic, and other organizations and resident aliens" to collect foreign intelligence information and help the CIA in its overseas missions.

The Domestic Collection Division currently has offices in 36 American cities, including Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and Phoenix, Az. Its purpose is purportedly to gather intelligence from residents of the U.S. "on foreign areas and developments." However, the Rockefeller report on the CIA disclosed that the DCD (or DCS) had been for at least four years prior to the Rockefeller investigation, conducting a domestic spying program aimed at American citizens. Agents of the division are supposed to identify themselves as CIA employees, but there is no way to be sure that they do, since they operate from offices with cover names.

Other divisions of the Domestic Operations main division are as follows:

The Office of Security - with eight field offices inside the U.S., is the CIA unit that conducted the surveillance, break-ins, wiretaps, and buggings revealed by the Rockefeller Commission. The office did not confine itself to checking on potential or current CIA employees, but also investigated newsmen and other citizens. Investigators for this office do not normally identify themselves as CIA employees.

The Counterintelligence Staff - headed by James Angleton, is responsible for uncovering efforts by other intelligence services to penetrate the CIA. Operation "CHAOS", the unit that spied on antiwar dissidents, was at least administratively handled by the CS.

The Office of Personnel - has twelve listed recruitment offices inside the U.S. Various other CIA units also operate domestically, such as the Central Cover Staff which is in charge of setting up CIA proprietaries - businesses owned by the CIA that serve as shells for espionage operations. The cover specialists also arrange with real businesses to plant CIA agents therein.

The basic organizational structure is this:

The Domestic Operations Division (which underwent a name change in 1972 and is known now as Foreign Resources Division) is in actuality an "Area Division" of the Directorate of Operations (Clandestine Services). The domestic division has an annual budget of over \$10 million, employs close to 1,000 people, and is run from inside CIA headquarters at Langley, Virginia with offices in at least 36 American cities.

Subdivisions of the DOD (or FRD) are as follows:

- a) Domestic Collection Division (a major subdivision).
- b) Office of Security
- c) Counterintelligence Staff

UFOLOGISTS REQUEST PROCLAMATION FROM PRESIDENT

The CIA and the Air Force have publicly disclaimed any involvement in UFO investigations. The Air Force's Project Blue Book files have been declassified and placed in the National Archives. Why then are former military personnel and civilian government employees so reluctant to discuss the subject? The following letter of August 5, 1977, was written collectively by some of UFOlogy's most respected researchers and sent to President Jimmy Carter

"As we understand it, in keeping with a campaign promise you had your Science Advisor, Dr. Frank Press, query the Air Force and the CIA as to whether these agencies were withholding any data pertaining to Unidentified Flying Objects (UFO's). Apparently, both agencies responded to the effect they were not withholding any pertinent information on the subject.

Moreover, the CIA has released public statements to the effect that its only involvement in UFO research was the four-day Robertson Panel inquiry in January of 1953. The CIA states that following the issuance of the Panel's report, it concluded that UFO's did not represent a threat to national security and therefore discontinued any interest or involvement in the subject.

The Air Force has publicly stated that they also concluded UFO's did not represent a threat to national security, vis-s-vis their 22 year study of the phenomena and the recommendations of the Condon Committee report, and

discontinued any interest or involvement in the subject following the disbandment of Air Force Project Blue Book in 1969. The Air Force also states that all the data it collected regarding UFOs now reposes in the National Archives, where it has been declassified and made available to the public.

Assuming that those statements are accurate, we hereby request that you, Mr. President, issue a statement allowing former military personnel and civilian government employees to speak publicly or privately about their government-related UFO experiences, if they so wish, without fear of retribution or censure by the government, so long as they don't reveal non-related classified or proprietary information.

We make this request, sir, in order to satisfy our own research objectives, which include obtaining for study the details of all UFO sightings, photographs, films and, if it exists, physical evidence. We have been approached by, and have approached, many former military personnel and civilian government employees who would otherwise give us their full and complete testimony, if they did not feel bound and restricted by oaths they took and caveats that were imposed upon them during their government employment.

Since no government agency claims to be currently engaged in UFO research, it seems that we - the civilian research groups - have the responsibility for studying all UFO sightings and attempting to identify them. We accept this task and hereby pledge to conduct a responsible investigation which seeks only the truth, but we strongly believe that a proclamation allowing military personnel and civilian government employees to give us their testimony is vitally necessary in order to reach that objective.

We would greatly appreciate your personal reply."

The above letter was signed by the following UFO researchers;

W. Todd Zechel, Technical Consultant, Scotia American Productions

Dr. J. Allan Hynek, Former Scientific Consultant to Blue Book, Director, Center for UFO Studies

L. J. Lorenzen, International Director, Aerial Phenomena Research Organization

William H. Spaulding, Director, Ground Saucer Watch

Walter H. Andrus, Jr., International Director, Mutual UFO Network

Dr. James Harder, Director of Research, Aerial Phenomena Research Organization

James M. McCampbell, Director of Research, Mutual UFO Network

Dr. Jacques Vallee, Computer Scientist

Dr. Bruce Maccabee, Scientific Consultant, National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena

Brad Sparks, Assistant to the Director of Research, Aerial Phenomena Research Organization

Larry W. Bryant, Member Board of Directors, International Fortean Organization, Inc.

Allan Hendry, Managing Editor, International UFO Reporter

Stanton T. Friedman, Nuclear Physicist

THE TROUBLE WITH TABLOIDS

By Rosemary Baum

The following is a condensation from a news brief issued by the National News Council, concerning a formal legal complaint filed by Elmer Kral against the National Enquirer on February 12, 1977. Mr. Kral is past MUFON State Director for Nebraska.

Nature of complaint: Elmer Kral charged that a number of articles which appeared in the National Enquirer on the subject of UFOs were inaccurate and misrepresentations. The first article, published on December 14, 1976, bore the headline, "Walter Cronkite: Why I Believe in UFOs." The second article, published December 28, 1976, involved statements allegedly made by Senator Harrison Schmitt of New Mexico. The headline read "I Believe There is Life in Space - and I'll Urge Gov't. to Reveal What it Knows About UFOs."

In filing his complaint, Mr. Kral quoted from a copy of a letter received from Kathleen McClintock, secretary to Walter Cronkite, which said: "Mr. Cronkite was not interviewed as reported in the article. He never heard of any of those incidents until he read of them in the Enquirer. He never discussed the matter with Senator Goldwater. Since the article is false in all these particulars, it does not accurately portray Mr. Cronkite's views on the so-called flying saucers."

In a letter to the National News Council, Mr. Cronkite denied ever having met Robin Leach, author of the article, or being interviewed by him. He further contended that in a conversation with the writer after publication of the article, Mr. Leach admitted that the interview - which he said he had gotten in Mr. Cronkite's office - had not taken place there as stated in the article.

Robin Leach, when contacted by the National News Council, told the Council staff that he stood by the quotes attributed to Mr. Cronkite in the article and that he had spoken to Mr. Cronkite, CBS executives, and CBS staff in preparing the article in question.

Mr. Cronkite also wrote to Generoso Pope Jr., Chairman of the National Enquirer, denying the authenticity of the article. He received no response to the letter.

In the matter of the Schmitt article, Mr. Kral quoted from a letter sent to him by Anne Graham, the Senator's Press Secretary. In it she said: "Senator Schmitt was not interviewed for this article and to the best of his recollection has never stated the underlined quotes in the article. What is quoted correctly appears to be extracted from his responses to questions posed by audiences when he has given speeches on the Apollo-17 mission." Ms. Graham said the Senator had not corresponded with the Enquirer on the subject and had not publicly sought a retraction of the quotes attributed to him.

Herbert Strentz, Dean of the School of Journalism at Drake University, issued a complaint relating to an article on UFOs which appeared in the National Enquirer on April 19, 1977, headlined, "Air Force Study Buried and Hid Facts About UFOs." Mr. Strentz denied the accuracy of the two quotes attributed to him in conversation with an Enquirer staff member. He sought a retraction of the two quotes after publication, but no retraction was made.

Response of the National Enquirer: Mr. Iain Calder, president of the National Enquirer, responded to the National News Council inquiries in two letters. Here are quotes from each of them:

The first letter dated February 24, 1977: "We do not feel any obligation to answer charges made or forwarded by self-appointed organizations to review the press. However, we do feel an obligation to all our readers and potential readers - so it is with this in mind I am answering your letter of February 18th to Mr. Pope regarding our Walter Cronkite UFO article. The Enquirer is proud of the fact that we spend many millions of dollars in gathering and researching all our articles and features. The Cronkite story was received from a reputable freelance reporter who has done many stories for top newspapers and magazines all over the world. It was published in good faith by us."

The second letter dated March 8, 1977 - this is a quote from Mr. Calder's letter to the National News Council involving Senator Schmitt: "Senator Schmitt was interviewed in November 1976 via telephone by reporter John Blosser for over 15 minutes. Tape recorded with permission of the Senator, it was a most cordial interview from start to finish. Mr. Blosser correctly identified himself as a reporter for the National Enquirer."

Conclusion of the Council: There is considerable evidence to call into question the basic accuracy of the articles. Mr. Strentz and Mr. Cronkite were ignored. We have the denials of the published statements from Senator Schmitt, Mr. Strentz and Mr. Cronkite, as well as denials from Senator Goldwater and astronaut McDivitt, who also were mentioned in the Enquirer. The Enquirer has asserted that in Senator Schmitt's case the newspaper taped a telephone conversation with the Senator, but has declined to share its contents.

Such a record hardly inspires confidence in the accuracy of the Enquirer's reportage in these instances. We note that the Enquirer provides neither a letter to the editor column nor an editorial page which might provide some form of reader response. It is the responsibility of the publisher to afford some airing, within its editorial judgement, for a complaint or denial of the nature of Mr. Strentz's. The council concludes that the National Enquirer has followed a policy of irresponsibility in failing to provide any means for denial or protest to appear in its columns and finds all the complaints in these specific instances were warranted.

It is the opinion of this writer that all our readers should consider the source of what they read concerning UFOs. As we all know, the subject of UFOs attracts interest from all sides of the fence, from the serious scientific investigators to those seeking release from inner frustrations as well as the cultists. Magazines like the National Enquirer, Star, Midnight, etc..., only keep the UFO in the occult, they don't help to further the scientific efforts at understanding. So keep an open mind and ask questions about all you read - even when it comes from us, for we are only human too.

SUGGESTED READING

For those UFO researchers who are seriously interested in keeping abreast of the latest developments in the field of UFOlogy, GSW recommends the following publications:

MUFON's UFO JOURNAL

MUFON, Inc. 103 Oldtowne Rd.
Seguin, Texas 78155
\$10.00 per yr. Att: Walt Andrus
(Formerly Skylook Magazine)

UFO PULSE-ANALYZER

Box 15, Willowdale, Ontario
Canada MZN5PO
\$10.00 for 10 issues
Editor: Harry Tokarz

INTERNATIONAL UFO REPORTER

924 Chicago Ave.
Evanston, Illinois 60202
\$12.00 per yr.
Editor: Allan Hendry

READER'S DIGEST

November, 1977 issue
"Three UFOs - How Real Were They?"
By Ronald Schiller

PLAYBOY MAGAZINE

January, 1978 issue
"Playboy Panel: UFOs"
With J. Allen Hynek

NEW WEST MAGAZINE

November 7th issue
"Objective Look at UFOs & The Acapulco Conference"

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Note: Due to a lack of space it is impossible to print all letters, documents, and references cited in the various articles. In keeping with our professional objectivity, GSW will make available all references by mail if requested in writing.



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NEWS BULLETIN

The GSW News Bulletin is published three times annually...April, August & December. There are regular features such as an Editorial, "Directly Speaking" by William H. Spaulding, Director, Western Division, Organizational News, Calendar of Events, Map of Sightings as well as interesting articles & stories relating to various aspects of UFOlogy.

The GSW Bulletin is available through subscription only by mailing the order form below. NON-GSW MEMBERS: \$3.00 Annual subscription. GSW MEMBERS: \$2.00 Annual subscription. Check or money order payable to: Ground Saucer Watch.

Mail to: GROUND SAUCER WATCH, 13238 N. 7 DRIVE, PHOENIX, AZ 85029

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GSW MOVIE REVIEW

BY: Tom Benson- NJ

Close Encounters of the Third Kind via special effects, technological gadgetry is a movie that bridges the gap between human and alien consciousness, and opens up a whole Pandora's box of "could be's". The UFO experience is represented as the interface and twilight zone of both realms of existence. The film's title comes from a classification system developed by Dr. J. Allen Hynek, Director of the Center for UFO Studies and Astronomy professor at Northwestern University. The classification system is described in Hynek's book, UFO Experience, A Scientific Inquiry. Dr. Hynek also appropriately appears in the film's final scene.

In various close encounters, the alien UFOs exhibit a giant lensflare-like lighting effect. When moving through the atmosphere, the UFOs seemingly transverse the last elemental phase, interlocking their time-space continuum with ours. One senses an etherical, ghostly movement from a presence that is structurally subatomic.

The initial scene has Flight 19 planes of Bermuda Triangle fame, reappear intact on a windswept desert in Mexico and later in the final scene, the lost pilots themselves are returned by the alien mothership along with other abductees. The abductees, some many generations old, come back not aged at all. This it is claimed, proves Einstein's theory of special relativity, where if one travels faster than the speed of light, the aging process stops. These particular events have not yet occurred and are all based on speculation, but other encounters portrayed in the film are closer to fact.

The movie indicates that all alien encounters were performed by the same alien race; but in reality this may not be the case. "Close Encounters" alien contacts focus on two levels of communication: first, radio contact is established, giving future rendezvous coordinates, with an international UFO research team led by Claude Lacombe (Francois Truffaut, an avant garde French film director) and secondly, more personal contact with average, middle-American working class individuals and their families

Roy Neary (Richard Dreyfuss), an electric company worker, while trouble shooting an electrical line problem is confronted by the UFO phenomena. Neary experiences various physiological and psychological effects. The UFO causes a microwave radiation, sunburn-like effect on half of his face; it causes a road sign to shake and twist; the contents of his truck float in defiance of gravity; and the truck's windshield explodes into a million pieces after being bombarded by ultrasound intensity. Electromagnetic effects emanating from the UFO, stalls the truck's motor; needles on the dashboard dials, spin wildly and the lights all go out as the UFO hovers above. Neary experiences after effects besides the sunburn. He is obsessed by a mental vision of a mountain that eventually attracts him and others to the final rendezvous point with the aliens.

Jilian Guiler (Melinda Dillon) and her four year old son Barry (Cary Guffey) are also contactees. Julian experiences microwave radiation burns; household appliances, a phonograph and battery operated toys are mysteriously turned on by the UFO as its suction-like power source shakes their house. Barry is abducted via the UFO's vacuum-like light beam, Julian also is haunted by the mountain metal image and as a result draws many paintings of the impression. Eventually, she is guided by the image as are others, when they see the actual mountain on a TV news broadcast describing the evacuation of people because of a nerve gas leak (a setup by the military/government to clear the area for the human-alien main encounter event). At this meeting her abducted son is returned to her.

Most of the encounters portrayed by the film such as Roy and Julian's experiences are based on documented cases turned over by Dr. J. Allen Hynek, the film's technical consultant from the Center for UFO Studies files. Dr. Hynek at a private gathering

(November 20, 1977), shortly after the movie premiered in New York City, stated to this writer that he agreed that the movie tends to over dramatize the actual events as described from witness reports.

The film's final scene takes place in the isolated back hills of Wyoming at Devils Tower mountain. As night falls, after smaller UFO scoutships reconnaissance the area, a celestial storm occurs in the sky. Cloud formations seemingly roll back as the alien's massive mothership (similar to the religious "pillar of fire" biblical allegory reports), materializes before the witnesses eyes and after a fly by of the mountain top, descends to earth for its first major contact with mankind. The mothership in appearance looks like a Walt Disney-like, fantasy land, "crystal palace" with a kalioscopic array of colorful light and fascinating sound, emanating from the craft. The mothership's appearance is overwhelming to the senses, but it seems to have limited practicality as to aerodynamic design, thus is more suitable grounded than in flight. The aliens who descend from the craft are similar in appearance to that described by Betty and Barney Hill in their encounter (1961) and look simultaneously very aged and embryonic.

At the mountain top (an obvious religious allegorical meeting place), an international group of scientists (including Dr. Hynek) and military security types meet the aliens, along with a few of the earlier contactees who get through the military lines. At the rendezvous, the UFO research team who previously decoded the alien's five note musical language theme, begins initial communications with them via multi-color, lighted, computerized, sound panels. The mothership has a similar setup, but more technologically refined and gigantic in scale.

A recent newspaper report (Trenton Times, Trenton, N.J. - November 26, 1977- the Times is owned by the Washington Post), states that President Carter's science advisor, Dr. Frank Press said, the release of recent movies about UFOs including the new Close Encounters of the Third Kind, (I would add, the film, "Starship Invasions"), has provoked a flurry of letters (to the White House). NASA was requested by the White House to answer these letters. NASA officials according to the article said, the letters are mostly from young people. The space agency usually answers the queries with a form letter stating there is no known evidence of extraterrestrial vehicles. Dr. Hynek mentioned above at the meeting following the movie in New York City, said, that some of the letters sent to NASA have been referred to the Center for UFO Studies.

The movie Close Encounters of the Third Kind leaves one feeling that the UFO experience could happen to them and if you are already a believer, it strengthens your faith.....

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

GROUND SAUCER WATCH, INC.

and

[REDACTED]

Plaintiffs,

v.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

and

STANSFIELD TURNER, Director
of the Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

Defendants.)

Civil Action No. [REDACTED]

COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY
INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

1. This is an action under the FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT, 5 U.S.C. § 552, as amended by Pub. L. No. 93-502, 88 Stat. 1561 to enjoin the defendants from withholding agency records and to order defendants to produce said records improperly withheld from the plaintiffs.

2. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 552 (a) (4) (B).

3. Plaintiff, GROUND SAUCER WATCH, INC., (hereinafter referred to as GSW) is an independent nonprofit corporation organized under the laws of Arizona for the purpose of scientifically investigating, researching,